

Yarmouk University

Department of Translation

Major Lexical Problems Encountering Media Translation Beginners in Jordan

مشاكل مفرداتية رئيسية تواجه المترجمين المبتدئين في الترجمة الإعلامية في الأردن

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By

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of Master of Arts in Translation in the Translation Department, Yarmouk University, Irbid, Jordan.

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Dedication

To the blessed souls of my father and mother. They have always been the biggest inspiration for me in all aspects of life. I dedicate this work to them because they deserve much more, and are always in my heart and mind. To my beloved fiance' **Amani.**

Acknowledgment

I warmly thank Prof. Abdullah Shunnaq for he was not my instructor and supervisor, but my spiritual father in MA, life and career. I would like thank Mr. Waleed Al Omari, my boss at work, for he has always helped and supported me all the way to the right decision. I also would like to thank the examining committee for this Thesis.

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Abstract

The current study aims to review and solve some major problems encountering media translation beginners in Jordan. It also tries to define, analyze and find solutions for the main challenges and problems encountering media translators. For this purpose, 15 media translation beginners were tested. Each translator was given nine texts and clippings, three were from newspapers; three from radio clippings and the rest were from news websites. In analyzing the provided translations, error analysis approach was followed. Errors were calculated, categorized and then attributed to their reason(s) of occurrence. Then alternative (more appropriate) translations of the source language renderings were suggested. Close examination of the translated material shows that the texts, clippings and news websites suffer from a number of linguistic errors which affect the message intended and the level of those labels as expected by consumers. Finally, the study concludes with a number of useful results and conclusions that will hopefully help media translators ahead. The study suggested using Brief Sheets and proper training on lexical items and use of right structure and diction in writing.

Chapter One

Theoretical Background and Review of Related Literature

This chapter provides an introduction about translation in general, and reviews main theories and studies written on the field. The chapter also tackles the topic of this Thesis, and provides a general overview about media translation.

1.1 Introduction

Translation is problematic in nature, and thus, the process can result in linguistic and cultural gaps in news translation. Therefore, mistranslation of the Source Language (SL) distorts the facts of the news content, and leads to distortion in meanings on the Target Language (TL) receivers. In this respect, Newmark *(1988: 75)* points out:

> *Often, though not by any means always, it is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Common sense tells us that this ought to be simple, as one ought to be able to say something as well in one language as in another.*

Translation is a process of making an equivalent well-grammatical text in

one language from another text in another language. In this vein, Ghazala (2008: 21) states that:

> *We translate neither grammar, words, style nor sounds. What do we translate then? We always translate one thing only: MEANING, What is meaning? It is a big question that is difficult to answer easily, directly, exhaustively and decisively. However, a general, satisfactory and simple answer can be given here. Meaning is a complicated network of language components comprised of: Syntax (grammar), Vocabulary (words), Style, and Phonology (sounds). Each of these components includes several points.*

It is clear that the main concern of translation is meaning. Media translation is concerned with texts, newspapers, TV and radio clippings and internet news websites. The present study focuses on translation of media in Jordan. It also highlights the major problems facing beginners in the field of media translation, and aims to find the best way to avoid mistakes and mistranslation in all types of media translation.

1.2 Media and News

It seems that people around the world have become more aware of the importance of media translation; therefore, many books and articles have been published defining and discussing them and their importance.

This importance of the media translation is a natural consequence of the importance of the media itself. Identifying the typology and the language function of a certain text is a necessary step that gives translators clues about the nature of the text in hand and helps them choose the right procedures of translating it.

In this respect, Reiss (2000: 16-17) asserts:

> *The fact that the translator has to identify the type of the text (s)he is dealing with before starting reproducing it in the Target Language (TL) because "the type of text is the primary factor influencing the translator's choice of a proper translation method.*

In other words, she considers that step a prerequisite to the process of translation. However, the translator would not be able to identify the type of a given text if (s)he is not aware of the textual genres of the culture of the text (s)he is dealing with (Hervey and Higgins, 1992). They think that identifying the typology of a given text is a very important pre-translation procedure that helps translators carry out a more successful task. The aforementioned studies, although varied in their classification, assert that texts, under which media news may fall, are functionally operative since they aim at regulating audience behavior through

persuasion. This leads to the conclusion that media news do have the makes of translation since they drive audience to take certain actions that are non-linguistic.

Since old times, people used many ways to spread news to the targeted audience. With the passing of time, news coverage and distribution developed to be introduced to the audience through many ways. Nowadays, individuals and agencies can distribute their news not just through newspapers and announcements, but through the media.

Media expanded through the ages to include newspapers, TV, Radio and internet websites.

1.3 Newspapers

Newspaper was the first means for news on earth. Newspapers were firstly used to tell news of individuals, parties and organizations locally, and then developed to cover global and international news. General-interest newspapers typically publish stories on local and national political events and personalities, crime, business, entertainment, society and sports. Most traditional papers also feature an editorial page

containing editorials written by an editor and columns that express the personal opinions of writers. The newspaper is typically funded by paid subscriptions and advertising. Translations of such type were the first in the industry, and received a big welcome as well as encouraging trends emerged in the field to urge more translations.

Abu Zaid (2005) explored metaphorical lexis and collocation in English and Arabic economic discourse. Mateo (1993) investigated that the problem associated with translating media texts arise from the fields of the translator is unfamiliar with, and that the biggest problem is the specific nature of vocabulary. He, on the other hand, asserted that using certain tools: dictionaries, specialized texts and other translations can solve such a problem. He thought that translators of media and political texts must work on two levels: the highly specialized vocabulary and the nature of the language used. Mateo encouraged translators to use the most recent dictionaries in the field in order to find what they want.

Ilyas (1992) approached translating media economic texts based on Khatabi's (1991) hypothesis that considered the texts as a string of

connected sentences and phrases in a denotative unit that meets the requirements of textuality through unifying linguistic and non linguistic tools (p.87). Ilyas (1992) asserted that although texts have been different levels of objectives they have unifying features such as special terms, collocations, abbreviations, acronyms, symbols and metaphors. He added that this type of text is as coherent as any other media texts and, thus, "a unit not just a series of sentences and paragraphs" (p.7).

Ilyas described entities and relationships in media texts. Also, he suggested a systematic way of translating such texts. He recommended technique of four levels to follow: (a) Fragmentation and understanding of lexical items, and denotative, structural, stylistic and logical analysis, (b) Search for collocations, (c) Editing, and (4) Revision.

For De Beaugrande and Dressler (1981: 184), argumentative texts are defined as:

> *Those utilized to promote the acceptance or evaluation of certain beliefs as true vs. false, positive vs. negative. Conceptual relation such as reason, significance, volition, value and opposition should be frequent. The surface texts will often show cohesive devices for emphasis and insistence, e.g. recurrence, parallelism and paraphrase.*

Hatim an Mason (1990) divided argumentative texts into two subtypes; through argumentation and counter argumentation, there is no opposite point of view whereas in counter-argumentation, there is an explicit opposite point of view.

Emern, Grootendorst, and Kruiger (1987:7) defined it as "a social, intellectual, verbal activity serving to justify or refute an opinion, consisting of a constellation of statements and directed towards obtaining the approbation of an audience." They (1987) indicated that the simplest form of argumentation occurs when a single opinion in the discursive text is defined or attacked by means of one or more pro-arguments or contra-arguments, respectively.

1.4 Television, radio clippings, and news websites

With the invention of televisions and radios, news now can reach bigger and wide-variety of audience. Also, it can give a moving and interacting event which clarifies and gives a wider image about the news for the

targeted audience. TV and radio translations are terms used to refer to what has been also called 'screen translation' or 'audio translation'. In the same regard, news websites' translation is seen on computer monitors and could also be considered screen translation. 'Audiovisual translation' emphasises the audio-visual dimensions of the communicative mode. Unlike communication through books, radio, telephone, or sign language, audio-visual communication implies that both the channels are utilised (Delabastita 1989: 196).

1.5 Review of Related Literature

1.5.1 Translation

Everything written or said in a language can be rendered in another, on a rule that both languages belong to cultures that have reached a comparable degree of development.

In this regard, (Newmark 1988: 6) states:

> *A satisfactory translation is always possible, but a good translator is never satisfied with it. It can usually be improved. There is no such thing as a perfect, ideal or 'correct' translation, a translator is always trying to extend his knowledge and improve his means of expression; he is always pursuing facts and words.*

Translation has been instrumental in transmitting culture, sometimes under unequal conditions responsible for distorted and biased translations, ever since countries and languages have been in contact with each other.

Durieux (1988, (quoted in Newmark 1991: 162) sets her criteria for a good translation saying that it must faithfully reproduce the information given in the SL text; its language must be correct; it must take implicit factors and complementary information into account; its language must give proof of abundance and ease of expression; it must be written in the appropriate register; and its language must be adapted to its readership. With reference to the above-mentioned, (Newmark 1991) himself defines good translation as "typically a translation where the meaning given to a text by its author is conveyed appropriately and as accurately as possible." This criteria could be applied to most kinds of translation (apart from literary translation), like media translation. In this respect, some Arab countries have set language planning agencies in order to supervise the appearance of terminology standing for this coming up. In relation with this topic, it seems that there are some terms that are still unclear and translators find difficulties in translating them.

Al-Saleh (2004) found that erroneous translation can be divided into categories: lexical, cultural, metaphorical, cohesion and omission errors.

Shreeah (2008) examined the lexical and syntactic problems of translating English business excerpts into Arabic, and whether the Arab translation can convey the meaning of the original text. Furthermore, her study aims at finding out if any unusual difficulties are found in translation of business excerpts, especially terminology and titles and if their mistranslation distorts the original meaning.

The failure of many translators to understand that a text is made up of a complex set of systems existing in a dialectical relationship with other sets outside its boundaries has often led them to focus on particular aspects of a text at the expense of others. Each language has a preference for a coherent device which is mainly used to convey meanings and impressions that are not literally stated in the text. These devices are not necessarily the same in both the target and source languages. The duty of the translator in this case is multifold; first s/he needs to read and comprehend what the source text says literally, then figure out what is implied by certain expressions or stylistic devices- such

as dramatic questions, lexical repetition, word order, only to start a new process which is mainly transmitting the literal as well as the implied meanings in the target language using the devices that are preferred by this latter language rather than the original one. In doing so, a translator has a license to reword, add, omit, provide a footnote, or an introductory sentence, or rephrase certain pieces in order to convey the sense that the original writer wanted to show. The complexity of the translator's work, as Abdellah (2002) points out, arises from the fact that misconception or misinterpretation in the reading comprehension stage will surely lead to deviant and disfigured representations of the original in the minds of the target readers. In this paper, the problem of standards of communication between translators-readers and its relationship with shifts in coherence will be discussed.

1.5.2 Media Translation

As culture makes big emphasis on visual communication, it seems appropriate that translation studies should devote more attention to the variety of ways in which audiovisual forms can be translated in another language. In the past, media translation did not attract much interests of researchers is not once understandable and shocking. It is considered understandable because, as Delabastita (1990: 97) states:

> *The social sciences tend to select their object of study on the basis of cultural prestige rather than intrinsic value. It is often though more prestigious to study Shakespeare than to study popular literature or, for that matter, derivative phenomena such as translations.*

It is also shocking due to lack of interest and because of the powerful role of television in modern society. Gottlieb (1992: 169) points out:

> *For example, in 1987 the Danish adult and teenage population spent an average 280 minutes per week reading books, magazines, etc. While they spent 134 minutes watching subtitled programmes, i.e. 'reading' audiovisual material. Therefore, there is a greater need to look closer at the media or screen translation so as to understand better technical and linguistic and cultural and political implications of this kind of transferring.*

Generally, media translation means subtitling or dubbing, but there are many other forms of language transfer currently used by audiovisual industry. Many of which are less complicated and cheaper, like: narration, voice-over, captioning and free commentaries. Media translation is by definition constrained more than most other types of translation. Translators preparing a translation of TV or Radio material are curtailed by the requirements of the replacement of the original speech by a voice track which is honest translation of the original speech and attempts to reproduce the timing, phrasing and lip movements of the original. On the other hand, there are many other problems associated with media translation which have to do with the nature of the "texts" involved. As Delabastita (1989: 196) points out:

> *Film establishes a multi-channel and multicode type of communication. As opposed to radio communication or communication through books, for instance, film communication takes place through two channels rather than one: both the visual channel... and the acoustic channel are simultaneously utilised.*

The translation strategies used within the constraints mentioned above form the total number of translation studies outlined by Newmark (1982: 30).

Van Djik (1988: 124) said that it is important to distinguish between the news reports and the newspapers. He argued that in newspapers, the opinions are explicit and dominant, and they express the view of the newspaper. In addition, these opinions are defended by a series of arguments. Thus, newspapers, have an argumentative structure which is not only defensive but also persuasive.

Qara'een (1988) investigates some linguistic and textual features of the language of newspapers. She found some specific properties that characterize the language of newspapers and thus distinguish it from common-core English from other language varieties. She also analyzes and describes four grammatical and textual aspects of the language of newspapers, which are sentence and clause structure, the use of connection devices between paragraph, sentences and clauses.

Shunnaq (1992: 27) points that the language of newspaper is not linguistically homogeneous; it varies according to context and situation.

Fairclough (1995: 60) agrees with Shunnaq that newspaper which he described as a "creative discourse practice" is relatively heterogeneous

in its form and meanings whereas news report is relatively homogenous in its firm and meaning." In addition to that, he clarified that the analysis of media texts covers the traditional forms of linguistic analysis such as the ways in which sentences are connected together. He concluded that "the differences in meanings entail differences in forms."

Al-Khuteifan (1995) discusses the problems translators encounter while rendering political news headlines from Arabic into English and he focuses on texts which intertextualize with prior texts.

With the shift of interest from books and magazines to TV, radio and online news continues, the audiovisual and online media and industry will grow in importance and size. It is inevitable that those who are media translators in the process of mediating between languages and cultures should have a full theoretical and practical understanding of the implications and difficulties of their work, and the responsibilities along with it. This can be reached through boosting the amount of attention on media translation within the extended framework of translation, cultural and communication studies.

In this vein, Ghazala (2004: 149) states that:

> *The translator is a sociable human being in the sense that he lives in a certain community of certain belonging and intricate complex of religious beliefs, feelings, cultural background, peculiarities, mental and psychological constraints, special language, dialect, idiolect and sociolect, etc. He is, therefore, under all kinds of pressure.*

Within all these challenges, it is hard to expect anything else but a biased translator. Since it is understood that the main objective from the process of translation is to provide an equivalent, accurate, specific and well-grammatical text in the Target Language (TL) taken from the original one is the Source Language (SL); translators must be cautious and take into consideration that the meanings they used in the TL text are accurate and specific and follow clear and used translation strategies. However, the translation faces many challenges as there is no absolute or fully complete equivalence of meaning between SL and TL. This is a fact that there is always something to be lost in the process of translation due to the nature, culture and structure of the SL and TL. Thus, any translation made on a text, whether it is idiomatic or adequate, can never replace the original one in the SL. The TL would be faulty and unnatural. Since media translation is concerned with pieces of

news taken from newspapers, TV, radio, internet websites and Press Releases (PR), any translator in this field must convey the exact message in the SL text and provide as equivalent as possible translation in the TL. Every language has its own terminology and vocabulary used in Media. Therefore, the translator should be familiar with these terms and concepts used in each language. However, the translator might be provided with a list of content of the terminology used in his work. Mistranslation of news related in this regard, could distort the work of the client, or misleads the receiver of the news in the TL. Bassnett (2002:33) points out:

> *Both English and Arabic have corresponding idiomatic expressions that render the idea of prevarication, and so in the process of interlingual translation one idiom is substituted for another. That substitution is made not on the basis of the linguistic elements in the phrase, nor on the basis of a corresponding or similar image contained in the phrase, but on the function of the idiom. The SL phrase is replaced by a TL phrase that serves the same purpose in the TL culture, and the process here involves the substitution of SL sign for TL sign.*

1.5.3 Media Translation in Jordan

One of the main challenges for the researcher was the lack or none studies and researches made on media translation in Jordan.

The problem is that the translation industry in Jordan is still not well-organised, and media translation is not yet well introduced to the community of translators in the Kingdom. However, there are many translation companies and agencies concentrating their work on media and audiovisual translation.

The researcher concluded that there were no previous studies in the field tackled the same topic; therefore, he reviews the problems of the study and provides some suggested solutions for the main problems encountered. The following chapter is about the Method of the study.

Chapter Two

Methods & Procedures

The chapter presents the way how the study was conducted, main reasons for the study, samples, problems encountered and hypotheses suggested.

This chapter is mainly concerned with the methods and procedures used in this study. The statement of the problem, the purpose and questions of the study, the hypotheses of the study, and significance of the study are highlighted. The limitations of the study are also presented. Moreover, some light is shed upon the sample of the study, as well as data collection and analysis.

2.1 Statement of the Problem

The review of the related literature in (Chapter One) clearly shows that there are no studies conducted on how translation beginners in Jordan encounter challenges and difficulties due to new terminology and vocabulary. Therefore, the researcher aims to review, discuss and analyze such difficulties to come up with some solutions that might help in this regard.

2.2 Purpose of the Study

Media translation in Jordan has become one of the main leading professions for translation graduates; because it provides high incomes and easy work. In media translation, freelance translators can work at offices or online. Media translation has its own sensitivity and accuracy, and any mistake could be fatal and will distort the whole work. The main aim of this study is to show and reveal the main challenges and difficulties encountered by translation beginners of Media in Jordan.

Brief Sheets (BF) – list of terms, key words, terminology and vocabulary demanded by the client could be a helpful tool for beginners as it would provide translations with a way to how clients demand their translations

look like. And, therefore, eases the mission of media translator.

The researcher attempts to analyze and discuss some difficulties and challenges of those who are newly joining translation firms concerning terminology and vocabulary they deal with.

2.3 Questions of the Study

1- What are the main challenges and difficulties facing beginners in the translation industry?

2- What are the main complaints received by media translation beginners on their work concerning terminology and vocabulary?

3- Would professional training benefit, or being provided with BFs of each client, help solving the issue?

2.4 Significance of the Study

The study derives its significance from the fact that it is unprecedented because there were only few studies that might touched upon its topic. Moreover, this study will be of a great benefit for translation firms, media translation and content providers and

news agencies, as it would provide some solutions and ways of training and methods to deal with their newcomers. Furthermore, this study presents a proper understanding of the difficulties and challenges facing untrained or inexperienced translators, thus, can be developed and proceeded to provide training courses or rich-content data on how to deal with beginners for Human Resources (HR) departments in these firms. Finally, this study provides translators with some reasons that stand behind the mistakes they commit while working on media translation texts and clippings. Knowing such reasons helps translators avoid such mistakes and provide much better translations.

2.5 Expectations of the Study

In light of the examination of translations made on the given questionnaire, the researcher has set the following hypotheses:

1- Some translations suffer from a number of deficiencies and weaknesses related to language.

2- Most errors were lexical in type.

3- Such lexical errors may distort the intended message of media news.

4- Translators' poor command of English and Arabic and their insufficient exposure to technical terms are among the reasons behind the occurrence of such lexical errors.

2.6 Limitations of the Study

Although the researcher attempted to come up with a sound and significant study, he acknowledges the following limitations:

1- The researcher limits himself to the resources of media translation in general due to the lack of resources and studies made on media

translation in Jordan.

2- The data were not refereed by specialists in the field of media translation in Jordan; rather they were refereed by the researcher himself, who has wide experience in the field of media translation, and worked as an editor and trainer in main leading translation firms in Jordan. This may lessen the reliability of the analysis.

2.7 Sample of the Study

The sample of the current study consists of 15 media translation beginners in "Context – Jordan," a leading media content provider in the Middle East, based in Amman.

2.8 Population of the Study

All media translators in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

2.9 Data Collection

The data of the present study have been taken from leading Jordanian newspapers and international radio and news websites. Three excerpts of news were taken from each media outlet. The excerpts and clippings were taken carefully and in both languages in order to stand on the main challenges and problems encountering media translation beginners in Jordan.

2.10 Data Analysis

Upon careful study of the excerpts and clippings and websites, it was noticed that their translations suffer from linguistic errors. To analyze the data obtained, an error analysis approach was adopted due to the fact that it proved to be a more direct and more reliable source of information about the learners' problems. Below is an account of the procedure of analysis adopted:

1- The meaning of excerpt/clipping/website within its media translation and semantic domains was discussed, in a step to enlighten the receiver with the meaning and shades of meaning.

2- A standard copy of translation by the researcher, who has wide experience in the field of media translation, is provided for each excerpt/clipping/website in order to compare and contrast with the translations provided after the questionnaire is being made.

3- The main difficulties and challenges encountered by media translation beginners in Jordan were considered.

4- Some solutions and methods to be tested and attempted to help in the context of the difficulties and challenges that face media translation beginners in Jordan were suggested.

5- Interpreting the results trying to give explanations to why they were given or proposed was attempted.

2.11 Methods of Evaluation

Al-Haq and Ahmed (1995:64) examined comprehesibility of translations, and provided an evaluation scale for the translation process. They set five levels of comprehensibility and adequacy for the translations. They suggest that evaluation of translation is a continuum of comprehensibility, stating: "A translation is considered comprehensible' when it is linquistically, semantically, and pragmatically acceptable, i.e., when the message of a text is properly expressed."

The researcher divided levels of adequacy for evaluations of the translations under **Adequate**: the translation or rendering of the word or item completely corresponds to the one given in the refereed translation in the present study. **Semi-Adequate**: the translation or rendering of the word or item touched upon the core meaning and is acceptable for readers, but differs from the refereed one. Inadequate: the translation or rendering is not matching and differs semantically from refereed item and real meaning of the given item. **No Translation**: there were no translation of the word or item in the answer sheets.

The researcher reviewed and clarified the method of the study in this chapter. The following chapter will be about discussion and analysis of the lexical errors highlighted.

Chapter Three

Discussion and Analysis

The following chapter focuses mainly on analyzing and discussing issues concerning translating texts and excerpts chosen.

3.1 Lexical items

The most common problems in translating each media text and excerpt from English into Arabic and vice versa, is the wrong choice of lexical items which could be mistranslation of words, acronyms, or omission of information. Lexical errors of different type of lexical items are discussed in terms of three types of errors as follows:

3.1.1 Mistranslation

A mistranslation considerably undermines what that sentence is intended to achieve. This is a point that is often missed by people who live in communities where one language is dominant, and who speak the dominant language.

Table (1) shows frequencies and percentages of beginners' answers of all mistranslations (out of 15)

Expressions	Translation	Level of Adequacy/ Percentage			
		Adequate	Semi-adequate	Inadequate	No Translation
steadfastness	صمود/صامد	0	0	0	15
		0%	0%	0%	100%
إدارة التوجيه المعنوي	Moral Guidance Department	0	0	1	14
		0%	0%	6%	94%
الانتخابات النيابية	Parliamentary Elections	12	2	0	1
		80%	13%	0%	7%
دائرة النقل	Department of Transport	2	9	0	4
		13%	60%	0%	27%
هيئة الهلال الأحمر	Red Crescent Authority	11	0	2	2
		74%	0%	13%	13%
Vulnerability and Impact	التأثر والتأثير	4	3	1	7
		26%	20%	7%	49%
حرام	Haram	11	4	0%	0%

		74%	26%	0%	0%
أجهزة الاستقبال	Satellite receivers	0	1	9	5
		0%	7%	60%	33%
مجلس الإدارة	Board of Directors	1	13	0	1
		7%	86%	0%	7%
النظام السوري	Syrian Regime	3	0	5	7
		20%	0%	33%	47%

1) The first item of mistranslation "**steadfastness**" is translated as "**صامد/صمود**" in the researcher's translation, but not found in the fifteen translators answers. No answer sheet included a translation for the word, and this indicates that they ignored the word, or did not come across an equivalent meaning that suits the whole context in the paragraph.
2) The second item of mistranslation "**ادارة التوجيه المعنوي**" is translated as "**Moral Guidance Department**", but no one provided the correct choice of the fifteen translators. Only one translated it as "**Police**", which is inadequate and not implying the same meaning of the term. They have not chosen the correct meaning due to lack of knowledge of its meaning.
3) The third item of mistranslation "**الانتخابات النيابية**" is translated as "**Parliamentary Elections**", with twelve out of the fifteen translators polled

gave the correct meaning of the term. Two out of fifteen chose "**Parliamentary Polls**", which has the same functional meaning of the term but not commonly used as "**Parliamentary Elections**." One out of fifteen did not translate it due to lack of knowledge or difficulty in choosing the suitable meaning.

4) The fourth item of mistranslation "دائرة النقل" is translated as "**Department of Transport**", with two out of fifteen translators polled gave the correct meaning of the term. Nine out of fifteen translators did not give the correct meaning, but were close and gave semi-adequate translation of the term as "**Transport Department**", "**Transport Authority**", or "**Transport Section**". This type of translation of the term is accepted by normal readers and audience, but not accepted and rejected if the media translator is working for the client "**Department of Transport**". As previously mentioned, the researcher, who works for media translation firm for five years, and has wide experience in the media translation industry, explained that clients are much concerned with the correct translation and rendering of their names from the SL into TL. **Brief Sheet (BF)** will help in this regard; as it will provide the translators with the correct renderings of names of clients they work for. Four out of fifteen translators did not translate the term or the whole clipping due to lack of knowledge or not finding the suitable translation.

5) The fifth item of mistranslation "هيئة الهلال الأحمر" is translated as "**Red Crescent Authority**", with eleven out of fifteen translators polled in the

questionnaire gave the correct meaning. Two out of fifteen translators rendered it as "**Charity**", which is an inadequate equivalence of the name of the firm mentioned in the clipping. The translators tended to use a close equivalent or ideational meaning of the firm to indicate the same meaning. For the audience or normal readers, it would be understood that donations were given by a charity organization, but not pointing out which one as every country has many charity organizations not one or two. For clients, this will be totally rejected and translators will be asked to give the same exact name of the organization as this would be one of its main headlines or activity-of-the-day. As the researcher mentioned above, BF will be a useful tool in this context. Two out of fifteen translators also did not give the correct translation or did not translate the clipping due to lack of knowledge or not giving the suitable translation of the term.

6) The sixth item of mistranslation "**Vulnerability and Impact**" is translated as "التأثر والتأثير", with four out of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire gave the correct meaning. Three out of fifteen gave close-to-the-meaning or semi-adequate translations: "التأثر فيهم" and "تأثير عليهم" and "التأثر والأثر". These translations are caused usually in the media by the translator not knowing the exact words said by the reporter or trying to find an equivalent term close to the one said in the SL clipping. Accent of some reporters and fast-speaking reports is a main challenge for translators in the media industry. Translators in this regard have to seek a **written copy** of the

piece of news, or hear the clipping many times to get the exact words and give correct meanings. Seven out of fifteen translators did not translate the term or the whole clipping due to lack of knowledge, difficulty of the clipping or not knowing a suitable translation of the term or text.

7) The seventh item of mistranslation "حرام" is translated as "**Haram**", with eleven out of fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire gave the correct meaning. The Arabic term means sinful or forbidden referring to any act displeases or angers Allah (God). Some beginners think it is not appropriate to use the term "**Haram**" as it is a **transliteration** in the first place of the Arabic term, but is used and well-known in English. If the translator is unsure about if the audience are aware of such terms, he/she should **add footnotes** or **English equivalent rendering** of the term between quotations next to it. But as mentioned before, the term "**Haram**" is well known and commonly used these days by Arabic and English writers. Four out of fifteen translators polled tended to use "**Forbidden**" directly without mentioning the term "**Haram**", which is an acceptable translation of the term, but it is better to use "**Haram**" as it has the **same connotation needed in Arabic** for the text.

8) The eighth item of mistranslation "أجهزة الاستقبال" is translated as "**Satellite Receivers**" by none of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire. One out of fifteen translators rendered it as "**TV Receivers**", which could be acceptable and gives near-equivalent meaning of the term. Nine out of the fifteen translators polled gave inadequate translations that are the same

needed by the writer of the news but were literally taken and from common used terms. The inadequate translations were: "**TVs**" and "**Their Receivers**". The translation needed is for "**Satellite**" receivers not "**People**" receivers, and not for "**TVs**" in general, but "**Satellite Receivers**" connected to these TVs. Here, comes, the clear use of literal translation from Arabic into English, or using **connotational meaning not words** in translating this term. Five out of the fifteen translators did not translate the term or the whole text due to lack of knowledge or considering the term is not effective for the text, which is one of the fatal mistakes of translators as every word written or spoken in media reports is there for a purpose or to shed focus to this word or term.

9) The ninth item of mistranslation "مجلس الادارة" is translated as "**Board of Directors**", with one out of fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire gave the correct meaning of the term. Thirteen out of fifteen translators polled used a close or frequently-used rendering of the term as "**Board**", but still **formal texts and equivalent translations have to be filled and having the exact and equivalent terms used in both SL and TL texts.**

10) The tenth item of mistranslation "النظام السوري" is translated as "**Syrian Regime**", with three out of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire gave the correct meaning of the term. Five out of fifteen translators gave inadequate translations such as: "**Syrian Forces**" and "**Regime Forces**" (*two times*) and "**Syrian Army**" and "**Syrian Military**". These renderings are

considered inadequate as they do not indicate the administration itself but the army and forces of the regime and this is another term. If the SL text mentions "الجيش السوري" or "القوات السورية", then the previous translations would fit and be adequate, but since the whole issue deals with the regime itself then these translations are inadequate. In this context, translators should pay more attention to the choice of diction and the exact words needed for the TL text to include. Seven out of fifteen translators did not translate the term or the whole text due to lack of knowledge or not finding the suitable translation of the term.

3.1.2 Omission

Omission is the case when the translator omits words he thinks are unimportant, or not impacting the general meaning of the text. Thus, omission is well-known problem for audiovisual translations. Some translators omit words, phrases or idioms where they do not know the exact meaning, or they think these have no significance in the text. Here are some of the words and phrases encountered the issue of omission detailed in **Table (2)** below:

Table (2) shows frequencies and percentages of beginners' answers of all omissions (out of 15)

Expressions	Translation	Level of Adequacy/ Percentage			
		Adequate	Semi-adequate	Inadequate	No Translation
Medical Services	الخدمات الطبية	1	0	0	14
		6%	0%	0%	94%
قوة الواجب الخاصة الأردنية 300 أفغانستان 2	Jordan Special Peace Force 300 Afghanistan (2)	0	13	2	0
		0%	87%	13%	0%
التوجيه المعنوي	Moral Guidance Department	0	0	1	14
		0%	0%	6%	94%
سلاسة	Smoothness	0	0	0	15
		0%	0%	0%	100%
دائرة العلاقات العامة والاتصال	Public Relations and Communications Department	0	2	0	13
		0%	13%	0%	87%

Dh255,000	255 ألف درهم	0	0	0	15
		0%	0%	0%	100%
Dubai Press Club	نادي دبي للصحافة	0	0	0	15
		0%	0%	0%	100%
الجمعية العامة العادية	Ordinary General Assembly	8	0	2	5
		53%	0%	13%	34%
نظام شارف على السقوط	Regime approaching collapse	9	3	0	3
		60%	20%	0%	20%
سحق الثوار	Clamp down on rebels	0	11	0	4
		0%	74%	0%	26%

1- The first item of Omission **"Medical Services"** is translated as **"الخدمات الطبية"**, with one of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire mentioned the correct meaning of the term. **No semi or inadequate translations** were given. Fourteen of the translators polled did not mention or translate the term in the answer sheets. This suggests that **the translators deliberately omitted** the term as they considered it unimportant, or restructured the sentence in a new order in the TL where the term was omitted.

2- The second item of Omission "**(2) أفغانستان 300 قوة الواجب الخاصة الأردنية**" is translated as "**Jordan Special Peace Force 300 Afghanistan (2)**, with none of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire mentioned the correct meaning of the term. Thirteen out of fifteen translators gave semi-adequate or acceptable translations for the item, such as: "**Jordan Peace Keeping Force in Afghanistan**" (7 times), "**Jordan Peace Force in Afghanistan**" (2 times), "**Jordanian Force in Afghanistan**" (1 time), "**Jordanian Peace Contingent**" (3 times). From the semi-adequate and accepted translations of the term, the researcher believes that translators were concerned with the **meaning of the item** and giving an equivalent item in the TL **regardless the number and records** of it. As named in the questionnaire, the item is **named (300 (2))**, and this is important in the context of names, and omitting numbers or records of names, omits its list and even date. Translators should provide the full names and records and numbers of names, in order for the readers to know and understand which force was sent and on what date. Two of the fifteen translators gave inadequate translations of the item as "**Jordan Mission**" and "**Jordan Peace Mission**". These are considered inadequate as "**Special Peace Force**" indicates military delegation and staff of the armed forces; yet "**Mission or Peace Mission**" indicates a delegation including official figures, diplomats and may be military staff. This is something different in this regard, and confuses the reader about the norm of the delegation. **No 'No Translation'** of the item was spotted in the answer sheets.

3- The third item of Omission "ادارة التوجيه المعنوي" is translated as "**Moral Guidance Department**", with none of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire mentioned the correct meaning of the item. **No semi-adequate or accepted translations were offered** of the item as well. One of the fifteen translators translated it as "**Police**", which is an inadequate translation of the item as "**Police**" includes all departments and directorates and sections and "**Moral Guidance Department**" is one of these entities. The statement was issued by **one of the departments of the police**, but not from the **General Directorate** of the police itself. **Fourteen** of the fifteen translators gave **'No Translation'** of the item, in a sign that the translators were **unable to find an equivalent item in the TL**, or **omitted the item as they were concerned with the content of the statement more than the issuer**. Or, a translator thought that content of the statement is **what is important in the news not the issuer itself**. This is totally **wrong**, the reader is concerned with the news and which firm issued it the same way. **Translators should surf the Directorate's website, or review BFs** in order to find the right name of the issuer and include it in the translation.

4- The fourth item of Omission "سلاسة" is translated as "**Smoothness**" with none of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire mentioned the correct meaning of the item. **No semi-adequate or inadequate translations** were spotted in the fifteen answer sheets. **All translators omitted the item** in their translations, which suggests that **they neglect it** as they considered it a type

of **repetition or unnecessary element** in the context of translation for the text. The translator in this regard should **include all adverbs** connected to the way how **'field hospital'** dealt with cases in order to explain the **professionalism and efforts** made. Omitting such item give an accepted translation and the core meaning is not affected.

5- The fifth item of Omission "دائرة العلاقات العامة والاتصال" is translated as "**Public Relations and Communications Department**" with none of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire mentioned the correct meaning of the item. Two of the fifteen translators offered semi-adequate or accepted renderings of the item as "**Public Relations Department**". This would be considered semi-adequate or accepted as this department globally is known as Public Relations, including both relations and communications of the entity. Some name it as Public Relations and others add Communications with **no harm. Readers would accept** and understand the meaning by being exposed to the two translations. No inadequate translation of the item was spotted in the answer sheets. **Thirteen of the fifteen translators gave 'No Translation'** of the item, believing the name of the firm "**Department of Transport**" a department in itself, which is wrong; this is a name of **an independent entity**. Translators might, as well, neglected or omitted rendering of the item as they were unable to find an equivalent translation or have no knowledge of the firm departments. **BFs** is a useful tool in this regard, as the translator will be introduced to all departments and sections of the entity.

6- The sixth item of Omission "**Dh55,000**" is translated as "255 ألف درهم اماراتي" with none of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire mentioned the correct meaning of the item. **No semi-adequate or inadequate** translations were spotted in the answer sheets. **All translators gave 'No Translation'** of the item, as they were concerned with the content of words and officials, more than numbers and figures. Readers will understand that a donation was given, but **not the amount of it**. When a charity or an organisation mentions in its report, or the news agency offers numbers and figures of amounts of donations, this means that this "**highlighting**" or "**focusing**" on the amounts. Thus, **numbers and figures should be included in the TL text**. Translators should not omit numbers and figures of the news as they are considered a complementary part of the news report.

7- The seventh item of Omission "**Dubai Press Club**" is translated as " نادي دبي للصحافة", with none of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire mentioned the correct meaning of the item. **No semi-adequate or inadequate renderings were spotted in the answer sheets. All translators gave 'No Translation'** of the item, finding a **difficulty to name the firm** organising the event or **neglecting the name of the firm** as they were concerned with the **content of news** more than the organisers themselves. As mentioned above, translators in the context of audiovisual media translation, **should look for a written copy of the news, or hear it repeatedly** in order to define and spot the names of organisers and patronisers of

events, as they are important in the context of events' news.

8- The eighth item of Omission "الجمعية العامة العادية" is translated as "**Ordinary General Assembly**", with eight of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire mentioned the correct meaning of the item. **No semi-adequate or accepted translations were spotted in the answer sheets**. Two of the translators rendered it as "**Board**", which is an inadequate translation of the item, due to the fact that "**Board**" are members holding "**General Assembly**" meeting of an entity. Five of the fifteen translators gave '**No Translation**' of the item, as they were unable to define the meaning of the item, or neglected or omitted the item within the context of translation of the news. Readers would be confused as will be questioning when and how **Saudi British Bank (SABB)** considered its results. Translators should offer full translation of the text as this is a "**Press Release", meaning news issued by the firm itself, including all important news and parts of news to be announced**. So the timing and how the results were considered are needed to be highlighted to be taken in "**General Assembly**" meeting.

9- The ninth item of Omission "نظام شارف على السقوط" is translated as "**Regime Approaching Collapse**", with nine out of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire mentioned the correct meaning of the item. Three out of fifteen translators rendered it as "**Regime that is collapsing**" (1 time), "**Regime that is nearly collapsed**" (1 time), "**Regime nearing its end**" (1 time), which is a semi-adequate and accepted translation of the item. **No**

inadequate translation was spotted in the answer sheets. Three out of fifteen translators had **'No Translation'** of the item in their answer sheets. Thus suggests that the **item was somehow highlighted and spotted** in the translations, yet some of the translators **neglected it or had no knowledge** of the meaning of it. Description of the regime in this context **offers an image** about how the speaker **"NATO Secretary General"**, reviews its status. Thus, this description is **highly valued** in the TL text.

10- The tenth item of Omission "سحق الثوار" is translated as **"Clamp Down on Rebels"**, with none of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire mentioned the correct meaning of the item. Eleven of the fifteen translators rendered it as **"Crash Rebels"** (2 times), **"Quash Rebel Gains"** (6 times), **"Suppress Rebel Gains"** (1 time), **"Destroy Rebel Gains"** (2 times), which are considered semi-adequate and accepted renderings of the item. **No inadequate translations were spotted in the answer sheets.** Four out of the fifteen translators had **'No Translation'** of the item as they **lack meaning** of it in TL or **neglected it** in the context of meaning and importance of news.

3.1.3 Acronyms

Acronyms are an increasingly common feature of all non-literary texts, for reasons of brevity or euphony, and often to give the referent an artificial prestige to encourage people to find out what the letters stand for. Newmark (1988:165) states that "Note that if the name of an organisation (and therefore its acronym) is opaque, e.g., LOIT, ICNAA\ it is more important to state its function than to decode the initials, Arabic."

Table (3) presents frequencies and percentages of beginners' answers of all acronyms (out of 15)

Expressions	Translation	Level of Adequacy/ Percentage			
		Adequate	Semi-adequate	Inadequate	No Translation
(MGD)	Moral Guidance Department	0	0	0	15
		0%	0%	0%	100%
(IEC)	Independent Electoral Committee	0	0	0	15
		0%	0%	0%	100%
(DoT)	Department of Transport	0	0	0	15
		0%	0%	0%	100%

(RCA)	Red Crescent Authority	10	0	0	5
		66%	0%	0%	34%
(SABB)	Saudi British Bank	15	0	0	0
		100%	0%	0%	0%

1- The first item of Acronyms "**(MGD)**" from "**Moral Guidance Department**", with none out of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire mentioned it in the answer sheets. **No semi-adequate or inadequate mention** of the item was spotted in the answer sheets. All translators gave **'No Translation'** result of the item, due to lack of knowledge or neglecting the acronym where it was to be mentioned. The researcher, with wide-experience in the field of **'Media Translation'**, suggests that **acronyms are a must** while writing names of departments, entities and organizations. **Some entities demand writing the acronym next to its name** and others use acronyms instead of full name.

2- The second item of Acronyms "**(IEC)**" from "**Independent Electoral Committee**", with none out of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire mentioned it in the answer sheets. **No semi-adequate or inadequate mention** of the item was spotted in the answer sheets. All translators gave **'No Translation'** of the item, due to lack of knowledge of the

acronym itself, or neglecting such a method in writing. On the committee's website, there is a mention of the acronym many times, and this suggests **importance of using this acronym**. Translators should write the acronym as long as it replaces the name of the committee in many media outlets.

3- The third item of Acronyms **"(DoT)"** from "**Department of Transport**", with none out of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire mentioned it in the answer sheets. **No semi-adequate or inadequate mention** of the item was spotted in the answer sheets. All translators gave **'No Translation'** of the item due to **neglecting use** of the acronym in TL texts. **Department of Transport** is one of leading governmental entities in the UAE, and is **well known and widely used** with its acronym. Many media channels and newspapers use its **acronym instead without even mentioning the full name** of the entity, and not writing its acronym suggests the lack of knowledge of the entity itself.

4- The fourth item of Acronyms **"(RCA)"** from "**Red Crescent Authority**", with ten out of fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire mentioned the item in the answer sheets. **No semi-adequate or inadequate mention** of the item in the answer sheets. Five out of fifteen translators had **'No Translation'** of the item in the answer sheets. The **Red Crescent Authority** is one of the leading charity organizations and it has branches in every Muslim country. The mention of the full name of the organization **rarely occurs in media news**.

Writers of media news and reports use the acronym directly, thus, **translators have to use the acronym**, with or without its full name, and not writing it, suggests lack of knowledge of such crucial acronyms.

5- The fifth item of Acronyms **"(SABB)"** from **"Saudi British Bank"**, with all of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire mentioned it in the answer sheets. **No semi-adequate or inadequate or 'No Translation'** were spotted in the answer sheets. **SABB** is one of the leading banks in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and its news are widely covered by the local, regional and international news agencies. With such a result of all mentioning its acronym, this suggests how the **bank is widely known**. Also, the writing of its acronym as a name in the Arabic text (SL) as "ساب" helped the translators, or **with no intention**, forced all answer sheets to be including the acronym of the bank.

3.2 Commentary

The researcher has, through viewing and analyzing answer sheets of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire, concluded that such lexical mistakes and errors are dominant in most media translation beginners renderings of the targeted items. The lexical errors chosen and analysed could be tackled through many ways. Such mistakes and errors could be found in many types of translation, but the main issue here is that these mistakes and errors are highly spotted and highlighted in "Media Translation" and most beginners commit such mistakes.

It is worth to be mentioned that many translations of the fifteen translators polled in the questionnaire were adequate and close to the needed meaning in the TL. The researcher, viewed, figured and analysed the lexical errors. The figures and percentages suggest the amount of errors and results the researcher came up with, through conducting this analysis. Summary, conclusions and recommendations are discussed in the following chapter.

Chapter Four

Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter summerises and explains results reached in the discussion and analysis of the errors, and it provides recommendations for further researches.

4.1 Summary and Conclusions

The study has reviewed and analysed many media news lexical errors and mistakes committed by beginner translators through viewing answer sheets of fifteen translators polled in a three-part questionnaire. The questionnaire included:

1- Newspapers

2- Radio clippings

3- Websites

The researcher collected the answer sheets, viewed and analysed the errors, and then categorized the results and suggested some solutions. The study concludes the following:

1) Most of the mistakes and errors spotted were due to lack of knowledge and experience in the field of media translation, such as high frequency in omitting words in "ادارة التوجيه المعنوي translated as Moral Guidance Department", "دائرة العلاقات العامة والاتصال translated as Public Relations and Communications Department" and "DoT" from Department of Transport.

2) Most mistakes and errors spotted were due to the negligence of words, figures and acronyms, the translators were not familiar with their significance, and clear example of this is the high frequency of mistranslation of "سلاسة translated as smoothness".

3) Brief Sheets (BF) are very useful tool in training and helping media translation beginners, and could play a vital role in training beginners in the field of media translation.

4) The choice of diction plays a major role in committing mistakes and errors in media translation. The translator is always concerned with choosing the best word in TL that goes on the same line with the SL word, and creating the same effect and emotiveness on readers and this explained by the high

frequency of semi-adequate translations for "دائرة النقل translated as Department of Transport", "مجلس الادارة translated as Board of Directors" and "قوة الواجب الخاصة الأردنية 300 أفغانستان (2) translated as "Jordan Special Peace Force 300 Afghanistan (2)" and "سحق الثوار translated as clamp down on rebels".

5) In the field of media translation, there is a big importance for clients' concerns and demands. Sometimes, clients change the strategies and methods of translations of their news according to their disciplines and rules, which somehow confuses the translators, or lead and guide them to provide the best and most equivalent renderings according to clients' demands and this can be implied of the low frequency of adequate translations for " دائرة النقل translated as Department of Transport" and "هيئة الهلال الأحمر translated as Red Crescent Authority".

6) Figures and names of entities are highly focused and spotted in media news translation. To some extent, figures and names in normal texts and other fields of translation are neglected, and focus is on content and general or ideational meaning. A clear example can be sought in this regard which is the high frequency of 'No Translation' for "Dh255,000 translated as 255 الف درهم اماراتي" and "ادارة التوجيه المعنوي translated as Moral Guidance Department".

7) Like every type of media translation, audiovisual translation has many challenges and poses many difficulties for beginners in the field. Beginners mostly commit mistakes in the type due to lack of knowledge of accents, content of news and speed of reports while reading the news. For example, this can be easily noted due to the high frequency of 'No Translation' for "Vulnerability and Impact translated as التأثر والتأثير", "Dubai Press Club translated as نادي دبي للصحافة" and "دائرة العلاقات العامة والاتصال translated as Public Relations and Communications Department.

8) Literary translation is not effective and makes big number of threats for beginners in media translation. In the field of media translation, translators have a good space to use their own renderings and to restructure and re-phrase sentences and contexts.

9) One of the main points resulted in this research is that beginners in the field of media translation are deliberately omitting words and meanings as they consider them unnecessary not important in the general meaning the SL text. For example, we have high frequency of 'No Translation' for "Medical Services translated as الخدمات الطبية".

10) Knowledge of the norm of the word is a must. Therefore, beginners in the field of media translation should be introduced to how words are effective, and domains of words and how they affect sentences, and used in phrases and contexts. A clear example here is the no frequency of adequate translation for "قوة الواجب الخاصة الأردنية 300 أفغانستان (2)" translated as Jordan Special Peace Force 300 Afghanistan (2)".

4.2 Recommendations

The study recommends the followings:

1- Further studies to be conducted on the same topic ahead and this is due to the value and vitality of the subject.

2- Since this study was humanly based, the researcher recommends further and massive studies are recommended to be conducted on machine translation in the same context.

3- It is recommended to study further problems concerning not just lexical, but stylistic errors as well.

4- The researcher recommends more massive studies to be conducted on issues concerning the media translation industry in Jordan in general.

5- The study deals with newspapers, audiovisual and websites translation, it is recommended that further studies to tackle blogs and social networking websites translations.

6- Further studies are recommended to be conducted on the economic industry issues that are being covered by media news, as they are the main concern nowadays.

مهند سليمان صالح السقار

رسالة ماجستير بعنوان:

مشاكل مفرداتية رئيسية تواجه المترجمين المبتدئين في الترجمة الإعلامية في الأردن

جامعة اليرموك

2013

المشرف:

الأستاذ الدكتور عبدالله الشناق

المستخلص

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى استعراض وإيجاد حلول للمشاكل التي يواجهها المبتدئين في حقل الترجمة الاعلامية في الأردن. وتحاول أيضا تحديد وتحليل وإيجاد حلول لأهم المشاكل والمصاعب التي تواجه المترجمين الاعلاميين. ولهذه الغاية، تم اجراء فحص لخمسة عشر مترجما في عينة البحث. وتم اعطاء كل مترجم من العينة تسعة نصوص ومقاطع من الصحف والإذاعة ومواقع الانترنت. وخلال تحليل الترجمات التي تم جمعها، تم اتباع طريقة تحليل الاخطاء. وتم جمع الأخطاء وتصنيفها حسب أسباب حدوثها.

قام الباحث بعمل ترجمة بديلة أو أكثر دقة لتستخدم في عملية التحكيم. وعند المعاينة والمقارنة بين الترجمة المحكمة والترجمات التي تم جمعها من العينة، تبين أن هنالك العديد من الأخطاء التي تمس المعنى الذي يراد ايصاله للقارئ أو المستمع أو العميل. وفي النهاية، تختتم الدراسة ببعض الحلول التوصيات المفيدة للمترجمين الاعلاميين. تقترح الدراسة استخدام "الملحقات التلخيصية"، والتدريب المناسب على المفردات والاستخدام الصحيح للقواعد والكلمات في الكتابة للمترجمين.

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Appendices

1- Questionnaire

To whom it may concern

Yarmouk University – Translation Department

Major Problems Encountering Media Translation Beginners

MA Thesis Submitted by Muhannad Al-Saqqar

Questionnaire

- **Please translate the nine texts and clippings..**

Newspaper texts:

1- Haniyeh praises services of Jordan's field hospital in Gaza

Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh praised Jordan's stance in support of the Palestinian people's steadfastness in Gaza Strip. During an iftar banquet on Thursday, Haniyeh stressed the importance of the medical services extended by Jordan's military field hospital in Gaza.

2- قوة الواجب الخاصة الأردنية أفغانستان 2 تقيم مأدبة إفطار

أقامت قوة الواجب الخاصة الأردنية 300 أفغانستان/ 2 مأدبة إفطار لعلماء الدين الإسلامي في ولاية هلمند الأفغانية أمس الأول في قيادة القوة بالتعاون مع قوات ايساف بحسب بيان صادر عن التوجيه المعنوي اليوم الخميس.

3- الملك : اللحظة الحاسمة في الربيع الأردني تكمن بعقد الانتخابات النيابية

أكد جلالة الملك عبدالله الثاني أن اللحظة الحاسمة في الربيع الأردني ستكمن في عقد الانتخابات النيابية التي ستكون الامتحان الفاصل للجميع، وفي عمل اللجنة المستقلة للانتخاب التي ستكون الأداة التي ستثبت أن الانتخابات ستجرى على أسس نزيهة وشفافة وبكل سلاسة ومصداقية.

Radio clippings:

1-



Mawaqif.mp3 *

2-


Aids.mp3 *

3-


Power of Social Media.mp3 *

Websites:

1-

العريفي: قناة "إم بى سي 3" مليئة بالإلحاد والفساد ومشاهدتها حرام



اتهم الداعية السعودي الشيخ محمد العريفي قناة "إم بي سي 3" المخصصة لبرامج الأطفال بعرض مشاهد مليئة بـ "الإلحاد والفساد" وأفتى بأن مشاهدتها حرام شرعاً.

وطالب "العريفي" -وفقاً لوسائل إعلام- أولياء الأمور بضرورة حذف القناة التي تبث من دبي من أجهزة الاستقبال لديهم، مذكراً إياهم بأن أولادهم أمانة في أعناقهم.

2-

***** A CD including the radio clippings will be given out with the Thesis.**

zawya تواصل المعلومات و الخبرات

Yanni Sarabi (off)

REUTERS

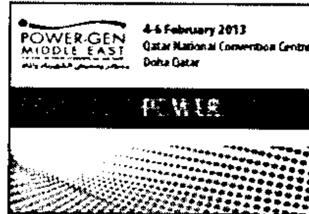
ديسمبر 23 2012

بنك ساب السعودي يوصي بتوزيع 0.92 ريال للسهم عن أرباح 2012

القاهرة 23 ديسمبر كانون الأول (رويترز) - قال البنك السعودي البريطاني (ساب) إن مجلس إدارته وافق على توزيع أرباح نقدية بقيمة مليار ريال (266 مليون دولار) على المساهمين بواقع 0.92 ريال للسهم عن أرباح 2012.

وأضاف البنك في بيان نشره الموقع الإلكتروني للبورصة السعودية أن أحقية التوزيع ستكون بنهاية تداول "يوم انعقاد الجمعية العامة العادية والتي سوف يعلن موعد انعقادها في وقت لاحق."

(الدولار = 3.75 ريال سعودي)



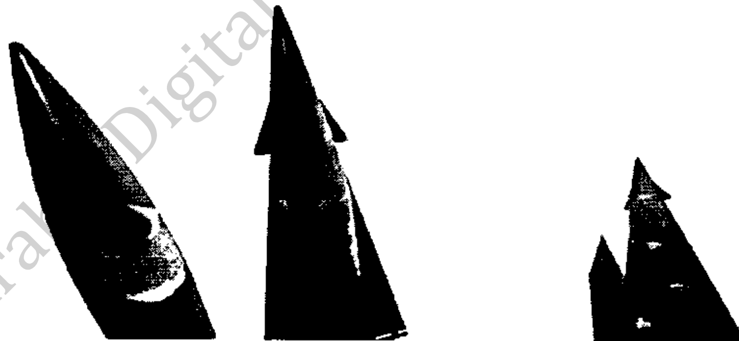
(تغطية صحفية إيهاب فاروق - تحرير أحمد الياس - هاتف 0020225783292)

(ehab.farouk@thomsonreuters.com)

3-

سوريا تطلق المزيد من صواريخ سكود وخطة لحماية تركيا

الجمعة، 21 كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2012، آخر تحديث 21:24 (GMT+0400)



دبي، الإمارات العربية المتحدة (CNN)-- أشار حلف شمال الأطلسي "ناتو،" الجمعة، إلى أن النظام السوري أطلق المزيد من صواريخ "سكود" مؤخرا على مناطق في شمال البلاد في محاولة يائسة لسحق الثوار، الأمر الذي عقب عليه الأمين العام للناتو، اندرياس راسموسن بضرورة إيجاد خطة لحماية تركيا.

وقال راسموسن "رغم أن صواريخ سكود السورية لم تصب الأراضي التركية إلا أن ذلك يعتبر تطورا يستوجب وضع خطة لحماية هذه الدولة المجاورة."

وأضاف الأمين العام "أستطيع تأكيد على أن النظام السوري قام مؤخرا بإطلاق صواريخ من نوع سكود، الأمر الذي اعتبره خطوة يائسة على يد نظام شارف على السقوط."

ويعتبر العديد من الخبراء والعسكريون مثل هذه الخطوة تصعيدا خطيرا من شأنه سحب دولة مجاورة لدخول الحرب.

وتشير توقعات المحللين إلى أن النظام السوري يملك نحو 400 صاروخ من نوع سكود قصيرة ومتوسطة المدى والتي تم تطويرها من قبل الروس.

ترحب شبكة CNN بالنقاش الحيوي والمفيد، وكي لا نضطر في موقع CNN بالعربية إلى مراجعة التعليقات قبل نشرها. ننصحك بمراجعة إرشادات الاستخدام للتعرف إليها جيداً. وللعلم فإن جميع مشاركاتك يمكن استخدامها، مع اسمك وصورتك، استنادا إلى سياسة الخصوصية بما يتوافق مع شروط استخدام الموقع.

Please note that this questionnaire is for academic purposes and the translation would help the researcher as well as translation process as a whole.

2- Answer Sheet

To whom it may concern

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Answer Sheet

Name:

1-

2-

3-

4-

5-

6-

7-

8-

9-

- Names are just needed to classify the samples and will not be shown in the research. Please send the answer as soon as possible to help the researcher. Your efforts are highly appreciated and thanks in advance.

3- The researcher's translation (suggested)

1- هنية يشيد بالخدمات المقدمة في المستشفى الأردني الميداني في غزة

أشاد القيادي في حركة حماس، اسماعيل هنية بالموقف الأردني الداعم للشعب الفلسطيني الصامد في قطاع غزة. وخلال مأدبة افطار رمضاني أقيم يوم الخميس الماضي، أكد هنية على أهمية الخدمات الطبية التي يقدمها المستشفى الأردني العسكري الميداني في قطاع غزة.

2- Jordan Peace Contingent launches Iftar banquet

The Jordan special duty force dubbed (Jordan Special Peace Force 300 Afghanistan (2)) launched an Iftar banquet for Muslim clerks in the state of Halmand in Afghanistan. The banquet was held in cooperation with International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), according to a statement by Moral Guidance Department (MGD) on Thursday.

3- King Abdullah: Critical moment in "Jordan Spring" comes after parliamentary elections

His Majesty King Abdullah II of Jordan confirmed that the critical moment in the "Jordan Spring" comes right after holding the parliamentary elections, which will be a test for all parts. He added that it also would be critical in the work of Independent Electoral Committee (IEC), which will be the tool that proves that elections will be based on transparency, smoothness and honesty.

4- Parking Service complaint

The correspondent said that he received an SMS complaint from Abdullah, about Mawaqif (Parking Service), and it was directly referred to Public Relations and Communications Department at the Department of Transport (DoT).

5- UAE's RCA distributes food baskets on Yemeni families

The UAE's Red Crescent Authority (RCA) has distributed food baskets worth Dh255,000 on poor families in Yemen. The aids were given by Shaikh Sultan bin Khalifa bin Zayed Humanitarian Foundation. Director of RCA's office in Yemen, Khalfan Saif Al Kendi, said that distribution of food baskets will continue during the Holy Month of Ramadan.

6- ندوة حول شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي وتأثيرها على الشباب في دبي

أقيم في امارة دبي مؤخرا ندوة بعنوان "الشباب على شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي... التأثر والتأثير"، يتنظيم من نادي دبي للصحافة بالتعاون مع شركة "غوغل"، وذلك اليوم في قاعة "مجلس الوصل" في مركز دبي التجاري العالمي. وتحدث في الندوة العديد من الشباب الناشطين على شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي وأصحاب الخبرات والتجارب في مختلف التخصصات. ويأتي تنظيم مثل هذه الندوات مع زيادة أعداد رواد مواقع شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي، وانتشار تغريدات الشباب والطلاب ورجال الدين والفنانين والسياسيين والمسئولين والقادة.

7- Saudi clerk saying watching MBC3 shows Haram!

Well-known Saudi Muslim clerk Shaikh Ahmed Al-Oraifi accused the MBC3 TV Channel of promoting spoiling content in children shows. Al-Oraifi released a Fatwa, saying that watching this channel shows is Haram. He called on media and parents to erase the TV channel from satellite receivers.

8- "SABB" recommends SR1bn in dividends

The Saudi British Bank (SABB) said that its Board of Directors (BoD) has recommended a cash dividend of SR1 billion for 2012. SABB said in a statement of the Saudi Stock Exchange's (Tadawul) website that dividends will be distributed after the meeting of its Ordinary General Assembly meeting ahead.

9- Syrian regime forces fire more Scud missiles, and a plan to protect Turkey

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) said that Syrian regime forces have fired more Scud missiles to clamp down on rebels in recent days, in a move that represents a considerable escalation in the country's civil war. This was followed by comments of Secretary-General for NATO, Andreas Rassmusen, to set a plan to protect Turkey. "Despite the missiles did not hit Turkish lands, yet we have to put a plan to protect the country," he said. He added: "I can confirm that we have detected the launch of Scud-type missiles, a disappointed move by a regime approaching collapse". Experts and military figures said this move is an escalation on the war, which threatens to move in neighboring countries. Analysts say the Syrian regime have 400 of the short- and medium-range missiles, developed by Russians.